OTTE JOURNAL.

lotte, (N. C.) November 16, 1838. [NO. 424.

…courage.
…lifts him
…or, for the
…it lasts, is
…quiet man
…he is a lion
…d stops not
…calculating
…yet my soul
…s of inimitable
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…how vain are
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…look back with
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…ys dreaded the name
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…d the danger and put on
…owever my acquaintances
…for certain amiable qualities
…y I possessed, I felt that they
…a white livered dastard. They
…y called *me coward*, but their
…nd indifference, which no doubt I
…magnified, pierced my diseased soul.
…firmity haunted me day and night.
…ed a thousand schemes both in my
…ing and dreaming hours, to retrieve
…character—or rather my nature. Thus
…pladded on to manhood, carefully eschewing all possible approaches to personal danger,—unnoticed, unknown, unhated, and almost unloved.

The war of the revolution had been for some time raging in the northern colonies; and the howl of war was now raised on the hitherto quiet plains of the South. At length news of real and fearful danger to our own neighborhood smote upon my slumbering ears. A body of tories, and a strong well disciplined regiment of British infantry, under command of the notorious Col. Travers, were marching through the settlement, recklessly destroying property and life with fire and sword. A veteran colonel of the continental line, who had been some time among us, hastily raised a volunteer corps, among whom were some fifty or sixty mounted men, to check the cruelties of the heartless foe. I felt an unwonted fire kindled in my soul as I leaped out of bed, and determined to join the little band of patriots. No one noticed or thought of me, in the hurried preparations for war; yet I —even I—coward as I had been thought—appeared, by the side of my brave old father and among my brawny brothers and cousins, in the hasty array before the enemies' camp. We were standing on the ground with the bridle reins upon our arms, and I was adjusting the belt of a heavy broadsword.

"What under the sun are you going to do with that sword, Ralph?"

I intend to fight with it," said I calmly.

A peal of broad mouthed laughter greeted this first valiant proposal of my life. My father was a brave man, and a slight expression of contempt curled his lip when he beheld me in such soldiery trim; but he loved his son and felt for his infirmity, and the expression of his countenance changed to that of pity and compassion.

"Ralph, my son, go home and keep company for your mother and sisters; they are frightened. Nature never intended you for such scenes as this. Go, Ralph."

I looked him straight in the eye. My soul was stung up to desperation. A new spirit strove within me. "This sword, said I, and I shook it till it quivered in my hand like a reed—"this sword shall drink deeper of British blood this day than any blade that's wielded here; and Colt shall bear me where no other charger will dare to go." I stepped aside, and the wild colt stood before the astonished group; his glossy neck arched high, his ears pricked fiercely forward, and his limbs quivering with inborn energy.

"How did you catch Colt, Ralph?—No man ever laid hands on his wild mane before!"

"I thought Colt too brave an animal to waste his fire in the barrens," said I—"but hark!"—the drums and bugles of the enemy sounded the signal of attack, and their long dazzling lines moved forward, with the precision of veterans and the alacrity of anticipated victory. We vaulted into our saddles and formed our hasty line.

"Men!" cried my father; "we know little of the arts or stratagems of war; we must depend on our own stout hearts and strong arms to protect the dear and helpless."

Colt pranced with the lightness of a deer when he heard the heavy roll of the drums; but I governed him with an easy rein, for my arm was strong with a new born energy. Presently the crash of discharging musketry, mingled with the shrieks of our falling countrymen, burst upon our ears. Colt pawed fiercely for a moment, snuffed the volleying smoke—I felt his form dilate under me; he trembled with the fullness of his noble nature.

"Charge! in the name of heaven and our country—charge!" cried my father. Colt darted like the pouncing eagle. He was not to be restrained in ranks and discipline. The plain quaked under the rushing squadron; but they were behind me. My heavy broadsword swung out as I met the hostile ranks; the sharp click of snapping steel was heard; two bayonets fell broken and glittering in the grass, and two tall grenadeers sank down to the earth. Colt swept through like a whirlwind; our whole squadron rushed into the swaying line and laid open a broad gap through the choicest regiment of Britain.

"Good God! Ralph!" exclaimed my father, drawing his sword hand across his brow flushed with joy and victory. "Charge, charge them in disorder!" cried I, and Colt again bore down into the forming ranks. My broadsword drank another full draught of hostile gore. Our company again thundered through the crippled lines; and when the smoke cleared away, not a man was seen standing where the right wing of the enemy so proudly advanced.

The enemy outnumbered us three to one; but our hardy cavalry had taught them a lesson of prudence. They were soon seen forming their scattered troops into a compact body. A master spirit evidently among them. They began to move down upon us—a dense, serried array, with charged bayonets bristling and gleaming in their front. Our brave Colonel was watching the advancing foe, while doubt and anxiety overspread his warworn features. He had seen service at the north—at Saratoga—at Trenton and Brandywine; but he was at a loss how to act with a handful of raw troops opposed to such odds of disciplined soldiers. I walked Colt to his side. "Colonel; we must charge them now, while the late slaughter weighs down their spirits—now or never!"

"Who can charge through a column of veteran infantry!" he asked, sneeringly, without observing who was his adviser.

"Colt and this good sword shall bear me through." I replied, with suppressed emotion.

The Colonel turned his face full upon me. He looked in wonder at first; but his countenance soon settled into a contemptuous smile: "Are you not Ralph Smith?"

'I am,' said I, comprehending fully the idea of cowardice he associated with my name. I looked and saw our company gathering and forming behind us. "Look you, Colonel," I resumed, calmly unsheathing, "my sword has this day been died to the hilt in blood; it shall yet cut the staff of yon proud standard, and lay the British lion in the dust; and then I measure with the blade of the bloody Travers."

"By Joye! the youth is right," exclaimed the Colonel, who saw no time to lose: "Charge, lads, charge! Liberty or death!" A wild huzza rent the air at this command, and again the plain jarred and roared under the fierce rushing of the squadron. Colt was still first in the van of war. I felt "a panic lifting every limb." The spirit of a hero and the strength of a giant was infused into my frame. My heavy sword swung around my head in desolating circles; and ranks melted away beneath the tread of my fiery charger. Tardily but surely I mowed my way towards the proud rustling standard. The living stream parted before my swinging steel. One long reach and well aimed blow clipped the flagstaff, and in an instant Colt trampled the proud lion of England under his bloody feet.

It was then that I heard the hoarse tones of Travers—"Comrades: one united blow for the honor of the British flag!" Bayonets bristle in my face, and sabres flash around my head; but the trusty falchions of my countrymen are wielded at my side with stalwart hands. Colt rears and plunges in the *melee* like a spirit of the storm. Warrior after warrior sinks beneath my ponderous blade. I catched a glimpse of Travers' retreating form, a fiendish glance of his reverted eye, and concentrate my energies for a prodigious blow. I throw my sword over my shoulder till the point drops to my charger's flank: I hear it cut the air like a willow switch as it descends full upon the doomed head of my country's foe, and

————as it happened brother Bill and I were both snoring away flat of our backs. I was at the back side; as I never liked, from a boy, to lie at the fore side, cherishing as I did a wholesome fear of bugaboos, which all boys know inhabit under beds, where it is vastly convenient for them to reach up and get hold of the chap who is rash enough to lie at the foreside. Well, being at the backside, engaged in a most valorous vision of wars and fightings, as you have heard,—just as my prodigious backstroke was whistling down full sweep upon the devoted head of Col. Travers, my dexter fist descended with all a soldier's fury on brother Bill's nose. I assure you, gentlemen, a bloody scene ensued.

Randolph, N. C. October, 1838.

"*Hard money*" is the name of a Post Office recently established in Steward county, Georgia.—Hurrah for the Benton humbug.

A Fair Retort.—One of the most learned and witty of a very talented bench of county Judges recently undertook to cheapen the price allowed by the Board of Supervisors to the Sheriff for boarding the prisoners in jail. The worthy functionary declared that he could find those who would contract to board them at seven shillings a head per week, and insisted that the price allowed should not, therefore, exceed that paltry sum. A bystander aptly remarked in reply, that he could easily find men who would fill the worthy Judge's seat upon the bench, and do its duties as well as he did, for *twenty-five cents* a day—ergo, that compensation was amply sufficient for his Judgeship. The truth of the proposition was so apparent to the mind of his Honor, that he did not feel disposed to press the matter further.—*Buff. Com. Advertiser.*

GALLANTRY.

Our friend of the Baltimore Sun says some very pretty things about the Ladies.

"We pity the man who voluntarily shuns the society of virtuous females. He robs himself of life's greatest enjoyment, and offers himself a self-imolated sacrifice at the shrine of prejudice. He is like the traveller, who would toil on his path oppressed and wearied with a burden, yet would churlishly reject assistance offered. * * * * The friendship of a pure virtuous woman, is the sweetening of misery's bitter cup; it is oil upon the waves of life's stormy sea calming its troubled waters. * * * *

"We would say to all young men, court the society of ladies: heed not the jeers of silly pated witlings, disregard the tattle of idle gossips, but form as many female acquaintances as you can, strive to deserve their friendship, and study to retain it, and you will not only find a true source of enjoyment, but erect for your defence a barrier against the attacks of dissipation and vice."

A Thief taken in.—Acting on the wise maxim,—"In peace, prepare for war,"—a prudent shop keeper had a block of wood cut to imitate a loaf of sugar, which he wrapped up secundum artem, and daily exposed on a hook at his shop door, among other "signs" of his business. A day or two ago the "sweetening" vanished; the block was abstracted! How "cheap" the thief must have felt when he untied the twine took off the blue wrapper, and gazed on his prize!—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 31.

Brandy, Peach	$1	Feathers	45
do Apple	80	Iron	5½ a 6
Bacon	13 a 14	Molasses	35 a 42
Beeswax	24	Nails, cut	7½
Bale Rope	8 a 12½	Sugar, brown	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf	18 a 20
Cotton	10½ a 11½	Lump	16
do Bagging	16 a 20	Salt	70 a 75
Corn	75 a 90	Wheat, new	81½ a 81 35
Flaxseed	81 a 81 15	Whiskey	60
Flour	88 a 8½	Wool	20 a 25

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 6.

Bacon	14 a 15	Iron	5 a 6½
Beeswax	20 a 22	Lard	12½ a 15
Bagging	18 a 23	Molasses	45 a 56
Bale Rope	10 a 12½	Oats	40 a 50
Coffee	12½ a 15	Rice	5½ a 6½
Cotton	9 a 12½	Sugar	10 a 12½
Corn	80 a 81	Salt, in sacks	83 a 3½
Flour	87½ a 8½	do bushel	87½ a 81
Feathers	40 a 45	Tallow	10 a 12

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 3.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 23	Corn,	90 a 81
Bale Rope	10 a 15	Oats	62 a 75
Bacon, round	14 a 20	Iron, Swedes	6 a 7
Butter, country	15 a 25	do English	5 a 6
Cotton	8 a 13½	Lard, New,	18 a 20½
Mackerel	7½ a 16	Molasses, Cuba	50 a 62
Flour, Country	7½ a 8½	do N.O.	60 a 62

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 3.

Bacon	12 a 18	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 19	do No. 2	11 a 12
do Tow	14 a 16	do No. 3	7 a 7½
Bale Rope	9 a 12	Nails, cut	6½ a 6½
Cotton, upland	8 a 13½	Rice	3½ a 4½
Coffee	10 a 14	Salt, sacks	81½ a 2
Corn	80 a 85	do bulk	00 a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do T. Island	35 a 40
Iron, Russia	5½ a 00	Sugars	8 a 11
do Swedes	5 a 00	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
Molasses, Cuba	31 a 33	Teas	18 a 81½
do N. O.	43 a 45	Tallow	11 a 12

Exchange at sight, on Boston, New York and Philadelphia, 30 days, ½ per cent prem.; 60 days, par and 1 per cent premium.

Bank Checks on the North, 1 and 1½ pr ct prem.

North Carolina money, 1 per ct discount.

Georgia Bank Bills, 1 a 1½ per ct discount.

Strayed

FROM *the subscriber, on Monday evening last, a Sorrel Horse, about 14 or 15 hands high, both hind feet white, and had on when he left a snaffle bridle, made of fair leather. Any person taking up said horse and either returning him to me in Charlotte, or giving me information shall be rewarded for their trouble.*

DAVID PARKS.

Oct. 25, 1838. 421tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 68tf

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business will be taken at this Office.

From the Raleigh Standard.

NO. 12.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring:—No man can escape censure who undertakes to discuss topics on which the prejudices and personal interests of others are already enlisted. As long as I confine my remarks to unpretending generalities, I enlist the pledged advocates of each and every particular sectional plan of improvement; but, let me descend to a statement of some practical *system*, and immediately I find my views are resisted by a multitude of those who heartily believe themselves friends of the cause.—Every one insists that his favorite work shall be embraced in the system *at once*; no one is satisfied to begin any where, except at his *own home*; and what is worse many oppose the system, because their favorite road is not given the *first rank* of consequence and value. Is this right? Is it wise, for example, in the peculiar friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, to regard my advocacy of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Road, as evidences of hostility to the former; or in the friends of the Yadkin and Fayetteville Road, to consider an encouragement of the Raleigh and Gaston Road opposition to theirs? I do not hesitate to say, that the contemplated Rail Road, to connect the Cape Fear River with the *western counties*, is in my judgment, a work of the FIRST importance to North Carolina—a work, which, our interest and our character as a State, demand. A work which cannot be abandoned without a virtual surrender of the cause of general Improvement; yet, it by no means follows, that I shall therefore oppose other works which are in progress. True, I would not sacrifice this general work to any other. If that alternative were offered, I should choose without delay. Other improvements of importance sufficient to command my good will, may be proposed, but candor obliges me to say, that *no other* can compare with this, in its *general* importance to North Carolina, and I should mourn to see any other preferred, to the exclusion of this great link in the system of North Carolina Improvements. Men are fond of change. It is infinitely easier to oppose—to object—to put down—than it is to build up a system of any kind. The system already adopted by our State, is a wise one; it is in a course of successful execution, it has been *generally* approved by the people, and the friends of Improvement may well beware, how they change its essential features. If the Legislature will avoid extravagance, and reject all attempts at log rolling combinations; and, elevating their views above local interests, pursue that system which is for the GENERAL GOOD, the people of North Carolina will sustain them. If however, they are tempted to enter upon the experiment of buying up the favor of a majority, by voting away money to numerous *local* works, the Treasury will be emptied; the people will not be benefitted, and North Carolina will continue *without improvements*.

Internal Improvements must begin *somewhere*—we hope they will extend *every where*. We have begun on the *base line*; that line (from Wilmington to Roanoke,) is nearly finished, and *must succeed*. Extend the good work now, from the head of Navigation on the Cape Fear River to the West; let that line be finished, and then, after the people see that it *must succeed*, they will be more than willing, they will become anxious for further Improvements. Can this be done? Are we ready to embark in the enterprise? Enthusiasm will not furnish the means. Essays and speeches will not construct the road. Internal Improvement Conventions cannot dig down the hills, or level the valleys, over which it must pass. But a systematic effort to combine the scattered patronage of our people, by contributions to the Stock, strengthened by the help of the State, can do it. The General Assembly alone, have the power to provide for the one, and to guaranty the other. Will they refuse to act? I make no appeal to their fears. Their patriotism only will effect it, and to that alone will I appeal. Let the people of the *West* answer! Are you willing to be cut off altogether, from our good honest State? Are you satisfied to let Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, carve you off from *Home*, and make you tributary to them? Let the people of the East answer! Are you willing to see the riches of our Western Territory, carried to other States, to increase their consequence and to enlarge their resources, when a trifling sacrifice of our present means, will convey these riches to your ports and add their amount to your stores?

Let the people of North Carolina answer! Are they willing to suffer their State to be dismembered to all practical purposes—to see one portion of the people paying tribute to Virginia, another to South Carolina, and another to Georgia, because the markets at home, are shut up against them? Will they not expend *thousands* to *keep*, that which their neighbors are expending *millions* to *acquire*? Shall we give up our own trade without a struggle, surrender to more enterprising sisters our own patrimony; clamorously exult at

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A Story of Blood.

"I had a dream, which was not all a dream."

My friend and I were sitting one evening in the porch of Mr. ——'s inn, in the village of ——, discussing the subject of dreams—I advocating my favorite theory of special warnings by means of visions; and my friend stoutly opposing me. I supported my position with all the metaphysical arguments I was master of, besides a long array of facts from sacred and profane history, neighborhood legends, &c. My friend's principal weapons were ridicule and sarcasm, which he wielded with considerable dexterity.

There was a genteel looking, elderly gentleman leaning back in his chair, with his legs familiarly laid over the porch rail, and listening to our controversy. We had exchanged the usual civilities in the morning, and now referred to him the subject under discussion, for his opinions. We had noticed nothing remarkable about the gentleman, till he began to talk; and then a certain fascination of manner made us observe him more particularly. He was dressed in a half worn blue frock coat; his hair was white and of silken texture; his form slender and slightly bent with age. His face was thin, but had a hale color, and was garnished with as benevolent and merry looking eyes as ever were lit up on the two sides of a man's nose. While conversing, a most bewitching smile played around his rather feminine lips—but I could hardly decide whether his smile partook more of the keenly satirical, or the purely good humored.

I was once, gentlemen, said he a scoffer at dreams, till that fell out by means of a dream which I can never forget while I retain my senses. (I turned my eye upon my friend with a glance of exultation at the valuable auxiliary I was likely to gain to my position.) I cannot presume to settle the question by reasoning, continued he, which the profoundest philosophers have failed to do. I can do no more than relate certain facts affecting my own family, which, however convincing they may be to me, would probably have little weight with strangers. But, as you appear to be ingenuous young men, I will let you into a piece of personal history, in order to elucidate the bloody scene which succeeded my memorable dream.

The old gentleman turned towards us with a half dubious smile on his face; but he had aroused our curiosity, and we begged him to go on.

It is grateful to a timid man, he resum-

plan for aggrandizing the South, and then sluggishly withhold all effort to reap a portion of its benefits?

Patriotism, pride and interest, all impel us, to put forth our energies in *DO* something for the *State*, and *NOW* is the time to do it.

The demon of sectional party spirit, has disturbed our State for many years; we have made one noble effort to drive him from our councils, by reforming the basis of representation. This conquest over prejudice has hushed the murmur of political discontent. One more effort is necessary. What patriot will not make it? A connexion of East and West, by Internal Improvement, will bring the people of both sections to the same mart—increase their intercourse with each other—bind both parts into one, and cement their union by an ardent love of North Carolina—all of North Carolina. Such union will increase the wealth of the State, elevate the pride and enlarge the policy of North Carolina. It will tend more than any thing besides, to place our Commonwealth where she deserves to be, "primus inter pares."

Nothing is more injurious to the cause of Improvements in N. Carolina, than frequent deceptions about the cost of a proposed work. Every precaution should be taken against mistake, on this point. Our people, although willing to patronize Improvements, are anxious to see their way as they go, and are properly opposed to being cheated into the adoption of any scheme. Open dealing is the honest policy, and it were better to over rate than to under-rate the cost. It is understood that an Engineer of eminent ability, has surveyed the most eligible routes for a Rail way, from Fayetteville to the Yadkin. His report has not been made public, though, I presume it will be submitted to our Assembly. I trust that whenever that work is undertaken, it will be on a plan of the most substantial structure. The common mode may appear less expensive, and therefore be more inviting; but true policy, points at the necessity of adopting the *best* plan at once. This road for example, is to be a Produce-road; then let not the *Iron rails* be dispensed with because the prime cost is more than wooden rails.—When the work is commenced, let it be done with the eyes of the people opened to the truth; for it is certain that a road of wooden rails must be rebuilt with iron ones in a very few years. This road will cost (Engines, &c. included,) at least, *two millions of dollars*. A legislator should put no confidence in any estimate which places it far below this sum. A lesser amount might be sufficient to build an unsubstantial road, but a permanent substantial work, (and such only can answer our purpose,) will probably not be done for less money. Now, any one who has carefully investigated the subject can perceive at a glance, that N. Carolina is able, without any additional burdens on the people—without a resort to taxation, to subscribe three-fifths of that amount, and thereby secure the execution of the work.

By pursuing the course already intimated, or some other systematical plan, for gathering the subscriptions of individuals, the remaining two fifths can be got.

Does any doubt it? I do not say there is an ardent zeal on the subject which will oblige the State to hold back her people from *rushing* after the stock. But there is a calm settled opinion in favor of the enterprize, and two fifths of the requisite capital will be taken by individuals, if proper exertions are made to get subscribers; provided the State offers to take the other three fifths. A capital of Two Millions divided into shares of 100 dollars each, will make 20,000 shares. The State, by taking three fifths or 12,000 shares, will leave only 8000 shares to be taken by individuals; and does any one suppose that there are not 8000 freemen of the State who would take a share? Are there not 4000 to take 2 shares each? Are there not in Cumberland county 1000 men able and willing to take 4 shares each? Will Rowan admit that her borders (Davie included) do not contain 1000 more, able and willing to subscribe 4 shares each to such a work? And will Anson, and Moore, and Montgomery on the line do nothing at all? Will the country above the Narrows, but contiguous to the work, give no help? It cannot be! I repeat what I have already said, when I declare that but one half the industry and zeal which are exerted to elect a President, would start this road in six months. Then why should the friends of our system despair? Why should we set about devising new plans, which will in their turn likewise fail, without some effort to start them, when the necessary labor to start the latter, properly directed, will more certainly fulfil our first expectations. The friends of Improvement will strengthen their opponents and ultimately sacrifice the cause itself by frequently abandoning one plan and taking up another. One more united effort and all will be well with us. The Assembly of 1836 started the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road, and the Assembly of 1838 find it almost done and its success CERTAIN! Let the Assembly of 1838 give new impetus to the cause, by starting the line which is to bring our Western Counties to this Base line of our system, and the Assembly of 1840 will find that success has again crowned the work, and renewed the means as well as opened the way to more and more prosperity for *North Carolina*. But I would not have our representatives here. There are other subjects connected with the general improvement of the State, which it will be their duty to consider, and consequently they are legitimate topics for discussion by every citizen.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company have, (under the authority of a charter granted by N. Carolina,) commenced a road from Gaston on the Roanoke River, and completed it so far as 40 or 50 miles towards the Seat of Government. The remaining 20 or 30 miles of this road is, in part, done; but it is understood that the stock subscribed for the Road has been paid in, and there is not a man sufficient to complete it.

Ought this work to be aided? That question I will discuss next week.

MENTOR.

A gentleman of the profession, now no more, of the Western Circuit, defended a client for hog stealing, but notwithstanding his efforts conviction was had. The Act of Assembly in describing this offence, says —"If any person shall be indicted and found guilty of stealing any sheep, goats or hogs, he, she, or they shall be subject to a fine or penalty of five pounds sterling for each and every sheep, goat or hog, for stealing of which, he she or they may be convicted as aforesaid." The next section imposes whipping in default of payment of the fine.

Upon the trial it came out in evidence, that the hog stolen was a *pig*. Among the other grounds, in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, was one which went to the merits of the case, viz: "That the defendant was found guilty of stealing a *hog*, when the evidence only established that he stole a *pig*, which was no offence under the statute.

Judge Nott, who was the presiding Justice, asked the learned advocate if he intended to press that ground?

Advocate. Certainly I shall press that ground, it is my chief reliance in the case.

Judge Nott. You then say a pig is not a hog?

Advocate. Certainly. What would your honor call a young sheep?

Judge Nott. A lamb.

Advocate. What is a young goat?

Judge Nott. A kid.

Advocate. A young dog?

Judge Nott. A puppy.

Advocate. The young of the domestic hen.

Judge Nott. A chicken.

Advocate. The young of the gaudy butterfly?

Judge Nott. A worm.

Advocate. I think your honor will now see that I have a most simple and irresistible defence, and in the course of my argument, I will be able fully to satisfy the Court on the point. The learned gentleman proceeded in the case.

ARGUMENT.

May it please your honors. My unfortunate client has been convicted of hog stealing against the most positive testimony. All the witnesses for the prosecution declared the animal taken to be a pig.—(Laughter.) Now, I would ask if a *pig* can grunt? No; then he can be no hog.—When a man says he will go the *whole hog*, *bristles and all*, he cannot mean a *pig*, for a pig has no bristles, and is but the *minim* of a hog. (Laughter.) If your honor was to send your servant to market to buy a pig, and he brought you home a hog weighing 300 lbs., I apprehend you would not consider him as having obeyed your orders. (Laughter.) When you speak of a man, you certainly do not mean an infant at the bosom of its mother. If he be one and twenty years of age, he will be a man, but until then, he is an infant in law and in fact. When a pig can grunt he is a hog, and not till then. (Laughter.) I shall urge the point no further.

The Ten Commandments Versified.—The Decalogue has been thus tersely and quaintly rendered into rhyme; and would in this shape be a good exercise for the memories of young children:

1. I am the Lord thy God—serve only me?
2. Before no idols bow the impious knee;
3. Use not my name in trifles nor in jest:
4. Dare not profane my sacred day of rest:
5. Ever to parents due obedience pay,
6. Thy fellow creature, man, thou shalt not slay:
7. In no adulterous commerce bear a part:
8. From stealing keep with care thy hand & heart.
9. All false report against thy neighbor hate;
10. And never indulge a wish for his estate.

Maxims of Bishop Middleton.—Persevere against discouragements.—Keep your temper.—Employ your leisure in study, and always have some work on hand.—Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.—Never be in a hurry.—Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction.—Rise early, and be an economist of time.—Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some.—Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak.—Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.—Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.—Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent.—Rather act, than follow example.—Practice strict temperance: and in all your transactions remember the final account.

A Beautiful Idea.—Mr. Stephens, in his Incidents of Travel, mentions that the tomb stones in the Turkish burying grounds are all flat, and contain little hollows which hold the water after a rain, and attract the birds, who resort thither to slake their thirst and sing amongst the trees.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REPUBLICAN LIBERTY.

Some of the subscribers of the New York custom house being suspected either of party faithfulness or of a lack of zeal in the cause of their masters at the approaching election, the Administration paper there has thought proper to sharpen their allegiance, by addressing to them the following admonitory hint:

"*We would just remark to these gentlemen that a vigilant eye is upon them, and that their proceedings on the three days of November next will not escape scrutiny.*"

This is a specimen of the freedom of opinion allowed under a Republican Government—Republican at least in its forms—and under an Administration claiming to be exclusively Democratic. We read a great deal about Turkish oppression, and one of our patent Democrats will declaim by the hour on the horrors of Russian despotism; but when did any one hear of the exaction of such abject servility either in Turkey or Russia? In any of the other countries of Europe, possessing freer forms of government, we are confident that no Ministry durst venture on so indecent a menace to their petty officers. We should like to see how so insulting a procedure would be borne in London or Paris. We question whether even the ordinance which cost Charles X his crown was more essentially arbitrary or more odious in its spirit than this bulletin of our Democratic Republican Government to the officials of the New York custom-house: but not a whimper do they or dare they utter. These poor dependants have first been subjected to a forced levy of one-fourth of their salaries to a party fund, and are now told that if they dare to exercise any opinion of their own, or waver in their allegiance, their offices will be forfeited—they will be cast forth to starve, and some more pliant servitors put in their places. And this is the liberty enjoyed under a *Democratic* Government.

The truth is, that the doctrine of passive obedience introduced into the Administration by the "Second Jefferson" is come to be considered an indefeasible principle of our Republican Government; and the kindred doctrine of the "spoils," begetting a thirst for office, has spread so corrupting an influence through society, that no servility is deemed by the Government too gross or humiliating to be exacted from its followers and retainers. Reflecting men look with sorrow and apprehension on this state of things. They perceive in it a principle that must, if not reformed *render*, the moral sense of the Public incurably corrupt, and prove ultimately fatal to our republican institutions. Observant and uninterested men saw this degrading tendency from the moment of the ascendency of Jacksonism, and the authoritative proclamation through the official paper of the principle of "rewards and punishments." This principle, so repugnant to public liberty, and so subversive of public morals, has been followed out, and the natural consequence has been a gradual, but progressive, deterioration, both in the respectability of the Government and the tone of society. This deeply to be regretted condition, both of the Government and society, is but too clearly shown in the effrontery of the menace to the custom house officers, and in the submissiveness with which it is borne. It is passed by as a thing of course, and excites neither wonder nor indignation. In the healthy days of the Republic, the country would have rung with the insult; and if, the People do not arrest the growing evil, our own Government may, ere long, be added to those of other days which bore the name, and even some of the forms, of a Republic, long after they had lost every attribute of freedom. The Roman banners bore the title of the "Senate and People of Rome" after every vestige of the authority of either had been trodden under foot by the Cæsars.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Globe, to hide the enormities of its own party in the late elections in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, continues its diatribes about "Federal Frauds on the Right of Suffrage." It has been harping for a month upon the result in the third Congressional District of Illinois, and insists upon it, in spite of the official returns, that Douglass, the Loco Foco, is elected over Stuart, Whig. In reference to this forlorn hope of the Globe, we have an extinguisher:

"The last Springfield Journal unequivocally contradicts the statement, upon the authority of Col. Field, Secretary of State. That gentleman says, that if all the votes were counted which Douglass' friends contended for, he would still be short 28 votes. The Loco Focos, as regards their prospects in this District, might as well hang up their fiddle."

As an offset to the lamentations of the Official, let the reader note the following astounding statement. The Whig Central Committee of Pennsylvania are investigating the frauds in that State, and are developing acts of the most glaring and outrageous character. The Columbia Courant says:

"It is asserted on good authority that they have already received accounts of frauds to the amount of SIX THOUSAND VOTES, and more are daily discovered. A gentleman writing from Westmoreland, or an adjoining county, says that they have discovered sixteen hundred illegal votes that were polled in two or three counties, and that the investigation is still going on, and they [illegible]

The Standing Army.—The follow[ing] given in the Madisonian as the rank [and] file of the Executive standing army of office holders in the State of New York. How hardly can the freedom of elections be maintained against the natural enemies of that freedom, when their efforts are seconded by the assaults of such an army of placemen, whose daily bread, under the rule and reign of the spoilers, is dependant on their partisan exertions!

1850 postmasters.
217 mail contractors.
59 clerks in the New York post office.
25 light-house keepers.
500 custom-house officers.

These, says the Madisonian, constitute "a regiment of the King's own, well drilled in the system of terrorism and seduction, and of dragooning voters!"

We trust, however, that the Whigs and Conservatives of New York, aware of the dangers that environ the cause of free government in that State, will redouble their energy and vigilance, and thus not only make good their defences against the "common enemy," but give to the Locos in that State another signal rout from which there shall be no rally.—*Balt. Pat.*

Government Influence on Elections.—We have just learned from a source on which reliance may be placed, that certain letters or circulars have been addressed to the officers of the Navy in command at this station, by the Loco Foco Committee at Tammany Hall, putting certain impertinent interrogatories as to the complexion of the political creed of the men they employ, &c. This daring measure is intended by way of intimidation. It bears the stamp of despotism, conveying under a very flimsy guise, that the eye of their masters is upon them. We believe we may appeal to the officers on the station for a full confirmation of this astounding fact. The Government know they have offended these brave men. In doing so, they paid their court to the prejudices of the office holders and their dependants, to screen them and to protect them against the necessary result of the insulting denunciations. They now seek by indirect threats to choke the expression of their sense of the wrong so wantonly inflicted.—*N. Y. Express.*

Lobelia Convention.—On Monday last a Convention of the disciples of the Lobelia system met at Philadelphia. It consisted of delegates from the various Thomsonian Societies in the United States, met according to appointment; the majority being thorough disciples of Dr. Thomson, and a portion differing with him on some points. The former refusing to recognise the latter as Thomsonians, and the Constitution not providing for their exclusion, the convention was dissolved by a majority of votes. After this, Dr. Thomson invited his disciples to form a new Constitution, at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, in Seventh street. Those who differed with Dr. Thomson afterwards met at Washington Hall, likewise to form a new Constitution. Both conventions were still sitting on Tuesday evening.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Queen's Bed.—The visitors of Buckingham palace, who have an opportunity of seeing the Queen's bed, and who are accustomed to conclude that Royalty must repose on feather beds and downy pillows, will be astonished to have pointed out to them a small camp bed, with a hard mattress, and one small pillow, as the couch of royalty—but such is the fact. If ladies generally would follow her majesty's example, they would feel the benefit of it in the improvement of their persons and figure, and in the flow of health and spirits it would secure.

Quicker than Magic.—In the press[ence] of 78 persons in London, a parcel of [pa]pers were recently taken, made into paper, dr[ied] and printed on, in *five minutes!* When [ma]chinery becomes universal, loafers will dodge paper mills, or their ragged vest[s] will be whipped off, and tucked under the nose in the shape of a handbill advertising vagrants before they know it.—*Times.*

returns from the election in N. ... information we have is contained ... low, from the correspondent of the ...lligencer. All eyes are turned in ..., and the result of this election may ... the fate of our country. Should she ... be rescue it will be the death knell to the ... administration: notwithstanding the san... expectations of the Whig press in that State ... Whigs have a wiley enemy to cope with and ...uires every man to be at his post. Should they ...ceed they will deserve the thanks of every Whig in the Union.

New York, Nov. 5.

We are voting with all our might and main.—The rain falls abundantly, but the Whigs of the city do not mind it. They buffet the storm, and do their duty manfully. The storm, however, if it continues the three days, will materially affect our vote.

The Whigs here are doing manfully. We are ahead of the enemy on almost all sides. Our friends rush to the ballot boxes with great spirit. So far all is well, a great deal better than it was last Spring at this hour of the day.

The Abolitionists are doing to a good deal of mischief in the city, but much more mischief in the interior, particularly in Oneida county. Here they are running a ticket with Gerrit Smith for Governor, and Lewis Tappan and Arthur Tappan are also on their ticket. I have a good deal of apprehension respecting their movements in the State.

The Bambet business is operating against Marcy at the polls. The Irish foundation is shaken a little, whether enough or not to make the Administration structure on it topple, is a matter of doubt.

The custom house officers are more busy and blustering than ever at the polls. One of them, Henry E. Riell, challenges every Whig voter in the third ward. A navy-yard clerk, with a salary of 1,000 dollars per annum, is acting as the Locofoco clerk in the seventh ward. I am amazed, when such facts are rung in the ears of members of Congress year after year, that they do not cut down the salaries of the Federal officeholders, or make them follow the advice of Jefferson to abstain from electioneering at the polls. The only Van Buren electioneerers now in this city, of any consequence, are the officeholders, of the Federal and State Governments, and if they were to stay at home, and attend to their business, the Whigs would carry the State by 25,000 majority.

Nearly all business is suspended to-day on the Exchange, the weather and the elections preventing the usual assemblage.

Half past three o'clock.—The city is without disorder. The Mayor, with an immense *posse*, is ready for action at any point where duty calls. The excitement is great, but I hope we shall pass through it without riots.

☞ *Mississippi.*—A slip from the office of the Southern Argus announces two elections of Representatives in the Legislature, (to fill vacancies,) which resulted in favor of the Whig candidates, in Lowndes and Noxubbee counties. These elections the Editor appears to consider as settling the question of the election of a Whig Senator of the United States, to succeed Mr. Trotter, one of the present Senators from the State of Mississippi.—*Nat. Intel.*

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Mr. Holton: As you have published an extract, respecting a new discovery in extracting teeth, said to be made by a Dr. Caldwell, and at the same time indirectly endorsing it as a fact.

The Dr. it is said, has discovered a *ligament* which holds the tooth in its place in the jaw; that in extracting teeth, the excessive pain of the operation is caused by breaking this ligament; that by dividing it with a knife, which is not painful, before the application of the drawing instrument, the tooth is extracted with very little exertion by the operator, and very little pain to the patient, and that he discovered this *ligament* in attempting to extract the tooth of a horse, which resisted repeated applications of a *chisel and mallet* (!!!) but which almost dropped out after he had divided the gum with the penknife.

As we see nothing impossible in the alleged discovery, we do not deny the existence of such ligament, though we believe it imaginary. But admitting its existence, we do not believe it very important, in retaining the tooth, or that the rupture of it causes the extreme pain of tooth-drawing.

If it exist, why has it not been discovered before? When we consider the extreme minuteness of *anatomical* investigation in every part of the system, and the multitude of discoveries among parts much more minute than this *ligament* can be, we are surprised that it should have been overlooked till this late hour. This argument against the discovery is not conclusive, but has much force on the subject of anatomy; for nothing has been more thoroughly investigated than the structure of the human system. Besides this objection, we offer another as conclusive. Nature never works by halves, and therefore never makes any thing without also making every thing necessary to give it full effect. A *ligament* is always attached to a bone, and by a *process* or projection of the bone, made purposely for receiving it. Whoever will examine a human tooth, will find that the neck, or portion between the *enamelled* or exposed part, and the *fang*, or portion inserted in the jaw, is perfectly smooth, without the least mark of holding a ligament. Now, this ligament is a part of the gum, as it adheres firmly and exclusively to that part of the tooth covered by the gum, which is the neck; and if there be no process for holding it there, anatomy says that it does not exist.

Furthermore: Nature does nothing unnecessarily, and therefore would not adopt two contrivances for retaining teeth in the jaw, when one was sufficient. Whoever will examine the teeth in a skull perfectly dry, and from which every thing but bone has been completely removed, will find that he cannot extract any of the teeth without great force; all of them being retained by the adaptation of the fangs to the sockets. This is particularly the case with the molar teeth or grinders, with double fangs, which fangs are again subdivided. These fangs diverge to an extent greater than the orifice of the socket, consequently, that of these teeth cannot be drawn perpendicularly without breaking the fangs or the jaw. We should hardly suppose that nature after using these efficient means for retaining the teeth in their places, would rely much on a ligament so small as to have remained undiscovered until this late day, after a century of the most minute investigation in anatomy.

But admitting the existence of the ligament, we see no great importance in the discovery. We have already shown that it must be minute, and of little or no use in retaining the teeth. Therefore the breaking of it cannot require much force or produce much pain. Besides, if the use of this ligament be merely the retention of the teeth, it does not need, and therefore would not have much sensibility. Hence the same difficulties in drawing teeth must be referred to some other cause.

But after the subject is stripped of all *quackery* and pretensions, we believe that the *discovery* will be something very simple, and not very new. The *bicuspid* or two fanged teeth, between the grinders and eye teeth, may be *lifted* perpendicularly from their sockets, without causing much pain, where the fangs diverge but little, and with very slight or no curvature, if the gum be first carefully separated from the whole neck of the tooth.—The instrument for this purpose is somewhat like an owl, (and which is to be found in the hands of all tooth *Doctors* in this section) and is inserted between the fangs. A slight turn of the instrument, accompanied with slight pressure upwards, or *lifting*, causes the tooth to steal from the socket with very little pain. If the discovery be more than this, we should be pleased to learn it; for discoveries in *anatomy* that diminish suffering in *surgical* operations ought to be known by all practitioners especially, and by the public generally. We will believe in the existence of the ligament, when we see it demonstrated in dissection, by a skilful *anatomist*. Till then, we must be allowed to call it *moonshine*.

M.

Gen. Barringer.—We have been gratified to take again by the hand the former indefatigable, faithful and able representative to Congress from this district, General *Daniel L. Barringer*, who after his defeat in 1835, left this country and settled in Bedford county, Tennessee. When he took his departure from among us, his health was so feeble, that but few, if any of his friends, ever calculated on its restoration. But now, on a visit to his relatives in this state, and to the theatre where he acted for a long period so conspicuous a part, we are rejoiced to find him a hale, hearty man, and as uncompromising as ever in his support of the great principles of the constitution. We hope yet again to see him in public life.—*Raleigh Register.*

Cotton.—Sales in this place at 10 to 11¼. At Charleston sales of last week about 3600 bales, at 9 to 14 cents, of which 2247 were at 13¼. At Augusta, the arrivals by wagons amount to about 300 bales per day and sales from 11 to 13 cents, principally 12 to 12½—a decline of ¼ c. At Columbia 9 to 13¼. At Columbus, Geo. 10 to 11.

The Cape Fear continues in good bostable order.—*Fay. Obs.*

Gov. Ritner has issued his proclamation declaring who were elected members of Congress for Pennsylvania at the late election, and among them is Charles Naylor. This settles Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll.

Arrival of Specie.—Half a million of Dollars in specie, part of the loan negotiated by Gen. Hamilton for the State of South Carolina, has arrived at Charleston from London. It will form part of the Capital of the South Western Rail Road Bank, which will soon be in operation.

Duellists.—Two seconds in a duel at Wimbleton, England, have been tried and found guilty of wilful murder. Their lives will be spared, the sentence of death having been mitigated to imprisonment for a number of years. A few such examples would effectually eradicate this fashionable crime.—*Ib.*

Important Constitutional Question.—We learn that a case has been made in Northampton, with the view of bringing before the Supreme Court the decision of the question, "whether State residence and the payment of a tax entitles the person to vote for the Commons in any county in which he might at the time be a resident?"

Judge Saunders held that the payment of a tax and twelve months' residence in the county, "immediately" preceding the day of election, were necessary to qualify the party to vote. From this decision there is an appeal; so that the Supreme Court will have the opportunity of settling this much contested question.—*Ral. Standard.*

Capital Conviction.—At the last term of the Circuit Court of Pope county, Arkansas, a man named William Brown was tried on an indictment, charging him with the murder of his wife, Mary M. Brown, on the 14th June last. The principal witness against the prisoner was his daughter, a girl of about 14 years old, whose testimony was, however, so conclusive that the jury were out but a few minutes ere they returned with a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was pronounced upon the convict in accordance with which, he was hung on the 19th of October.

[This man moved from Cabarrus county. An account of the murder was published in this paper.

Singular Circumstance.—In digging a ... on a plantation in the parish of Con..., opposite Natchez, a rifle was found ...enty-two feet below the surface of the ...ound. Large gum trees were growing ...er the spot, three or four feet in diameter. ...e distance from the river was several ...ds. The stock of the rifle is of walnut, ...s an antique appearance, and the barrel ...rs in distinct letters the name of the ...kable maker, C. Kline. There was no ...k found on the gun. The Free Trader ... Natchez accounts for the finding of the ...e so deep beneath the surface of the ...rd ground and so far from the river, on ...e supposition that the channel of the Mis...ippi was once in that spot—that the rifle ...s dropped and sunk in the stream—and ...t a change in the bed of the river filled ...e the channel and imbedded the rifle in ...e shore. The only difficulty in this solu...n is to account for the length of time ne...ary to effect so great a change. In ...at year was the German rifle invented? ...w long ago could it have been possible for ...Indian or a French hunter to have had ...h a rifle upon the waters of the Missis...pi! How many years would have been ...uired in accumulating the soil twenty-...o feet in depth, with gum trees of such ...e upon its surface? These are questions ...r the antiquarian as well as the geologist ...answer.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Land at fifty cents per Acre.—It may ...t be uninteresting to some of our readers ...be apprized that the reduction of a por...n of the refuse Chickasaw lands to 50 ...nts per acre took place under the gradua...g principle on the 1st of September ult. ...reviously the minimum price at which ...y were subject to entry was $1 per acre. ...ese lands, though not the best in the ...ntry, have nevertheless among them ...ny fine spots suitable for cultivation, and ...uld make very comfortable farms for ...all families.—*Tuscumbia N. Alabamian.*

"Is your powder good?" asked a sports...n of a seller. "Good! indeed it is. A ...k of it got on fire the other day, and, be...re I could bring a pail of water, it burnt ...f up."

Public Benefactors.—Every one can ...d should do something for the Public, if ...e only to kick a piece of orange-peel into ...e road from the foot-pavement.

MARRIED

At Rocky Mount, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, J. H. PLEASANTS to Miss ELIZABETH CARTER, all of Rocky Mount.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

Taylor & Chaffin vs. Powel Orton. } Original Attachment.

Levied on an undivided one horse wagon; also levied in the hands of Isaac Spencer and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said Powel Orton to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness Braly Oates, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. C.

Price adv. $3]. 1429

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

Joseph M'Ginnis vs. John M'Ginnis. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of William Reed and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said John M'Ginnis to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. C.

Price adv. $3]. 1429

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

John Harris vs. President and Directors of the North Carolina Gold Mining Company. } Original Attachment.

Levied on the Smartt mine tract, of land containing 370 acres, lying on the waters of Crooked Creek—on an undivided interest in the Lemmond mine tract—on the Crowell tract, containing 130 acres—on two tracts of 8 acres each near the town of Charlotte—on the Henderson mine tract, containing 325 acres—on the Hipp mine two tracts, containing 40 acres—on the King mine tract, containing 40 acres—on the Summerville mine tract, containing 10 acres—also, on a quantity of chattel property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for them to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. C.

Price adv. $6]. 1429

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

John Harris, administrator of James Harris, dec'd. vs. The President & Directors of the North Carolina Gold Mining Company. } Original Attachment.

Levied on the Smartt mine tract of land, containing 370 acres, lying on the waters of Crooked Creek—on an undivided interest in the Lemmond mine tract—on the Crowell tract, containing 130 acres—on two tracts of 8 acres each, near the town of Charlotte—on the Henderson mine tract, containing 325 acres—on the Hipp mine two tracts, containing 40 acres—on the King mine tract, containing 40 acres—on the Summerville mine tract, containing 10 acres—also on a quantity of Chattel property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for them to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. C.

Price adv. $6]. 1429

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

John J. Blackwood, Agent of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at Charlotte, vs. Henry Blundell and others, members of the Anglo American Gold Mining Company. } Original Attachment.

Levied on the Washington Gold mine tract, on 12 mile Creek—on the Alexander Gold mine tract, adjoining the lands of David Parks and others—also, on a variety of Chattel property, consisting of 2 Steam Engines, Gold Mills, mining tools, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Blundell, William Smith, James Magnus, Henry Heathorn, George D. Longstaff, Solomon Cohen, Abraham Harris, Samuel Magnus, Charles Bond, Abraham Hart and David Wilson, members of said Anglo-American Gold Mining Company, are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. C.

Price adv. $6]. 1429

HUMPHREYS, CLARKE & CO.,
(Formerly of Macon, Ga.,)

HAVE received by late arrivals from England and France, and are now opening at the Store No. 10 Pearl-street, (up stairs) a general assortment of

BRITISH AND FRENCH
Dry Goods,

selected and imported direct, expressly for the Southern Trade, together with a general assortment of

American Goods,

which makes their assortment complete. Merchants visiting the city are invited to call and examine the stock.

Orders will have particular attention, and put up at the shortest notice.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 22, 1838. 1428

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Lancasterville, S. C.

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of taking possession of his Public House of Entertainment in the village of Lancaster, takes this method of informing the public that his House is again open for the reception of

Travellers.

Drovers can be supplied with Lots for stock convenient to water, and Corn furnished at the market prices. Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their stay agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Nov. 7, 1838. 1436

Land for Sale.

I WOULD sell, on reasonable terms, my Plantation, containing about 110 acres, lying *one mile West of Charlotte*, and on both sides of the Beatties ford road. About one half of the land is cleared, a sufficiency of timber could be spared to pay the purchase money. On this property is decidedly the *handsomest situation to building*, in the vicinity of Charlotte, it commands a full view of the village, and surrounding county, produces good crops of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and Oats, and would be an invaluable acquisition as a residence to a person having business in Charlotte. For terms apply to Wm. W. Elms, or myself.

J. H. BLAKE.

Nov. 15th, 1838. 1426z

New Concern!

THE subscriber having purchased out Mr. Wm. Hunter's Confectionary, respectfully informs the public that he will constantly keep for sale at Mr. Hunter's old stand

Nuts, Candy, Wine,

and all other articles in his line. He hopes by attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage.

WM. PHILLIPS.

Nov. 15, 1838. 1426

NOTICE.

ALL *persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts either by payment or note. During my absence at Raleigh, I shall leave my Books and Accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Alexander, (Merchant, Charlotte,) who is fully authorised to make settlement and grant receipts.*

STEN. FOX.

Nov. 8, 1838. 1426

Public Sale.

THE *subscriber will sell on the 3d of December next, at Public Sale,*

3 Head of Horses, 2 Cows, 10 Hogs, Fodder and Hay, 1 Threshing Machine, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

He also wishes to dispose of his plantation, containing 130 *acres. On the premises is good buildings, and also an excellent Orchard. The place is healthy and has good water.*

ADAM SILER.

Nov. 10, 1838. 1426

Strayed

FROM *the subscriber, somewhere about the latter part of August,* 8 Hogs, *weighing about 125 or 150 lbs. and marked with a split in the right ear and a crop and an under-keel in the left. Any information relative to them will be thankfully received and the person rewarded for his trouble.*

WM. REEVES.

Nov. 10, 1838. 1426

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has opened the stand formerly occupied by J. R. Neely, and is now prepared for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This House has undergone thorough repair for the above purpose, and he now invites a generous public to CALL and TRY for themselves, as he hopes by assiduity to give satisfaction. His **Table** shall be furnished with the best, his **Servants** faithful, and his **Stables** with plenty and attended by **good Ostlers.** There he hopes will be sufficient inducements, at least to merit a fair trial. WM. N. SPEARS.

Charlotte, Nov. 6, 1838. 423tf

Dental Operations.

DR. JOSEPH LEE, of Camden, S. C., respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, as Concord, and of Salisbury, that he will visit their towns in the month of December. Application for Dental Operations may be made to M. W. Alexander, J. B. Moss, or Thomas Hogue, and will meet with prompt attention on his arrival.

Oct. 29, 1838. 422tf

**The Salisbury Watchman to copy the above.

Public Notice.

AS I am determined to leave this place in a few weeks, I have disposed of my establishment to Mr. Richard Wearn, who will continue to carry on business in the same line as I have heretofore done. This, therefore, is to give notice,—that all those who have standing accounts with me to call immediately and settle the same, by CASH or NOTE, as I am determined to have my business settled as soon as possible.

WM. SANDREY.

Nov. 6, 1838. 423tf

I have also a small House to rent on the main street, by the year. Persons wishing to rent will please make application immediately.

Land & Town Lots for sale.

I OFFER for sale, either at private or separately, my Land near Charlotte—**S** or **900** acres, in several contiguous tracts, a large portion uncleared, well timbered, fine soil and of good quality. *Titles unquestioned and payments easy.* Also, some Town Lots, front and back. Terms and other information made known on application.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Nov. 7, 1838. 1425

Look at This!

ON the 2d and 3d days of January next, I will sell my Plantation, known by the name of Bell-Air. It is one of the best stands for a

Country Tavern

in the Southern Country, situated twenty miles North of Lancaster, S. C., and about the same distance South of Charlotte. The Stage has always stopped at Bell-Air. I will also sell numerous other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to the proprietor.

DAVID HAGINS.

Nov. 6, 1838. 1430

Stop the Thief!!!

A BLACK leather trunk belonging to DAVID EGER, a German emigrant, was taken from behind the Stage, between Col. W. Price & Griffin's, on Tuesday morning last. The trunk is about 12 inches deep and wide, and rather over 2 feet long, with the leather somewhat torn from the back. It contained nearly the whole property of its owner, consisting of a few clothes, marked D. E. and several articles of Merchandize, with which he was travelling Southwest, to look out a home for his family. Some of these articles may lead to the detection of the Thief, and are therefore named. A blue cloth coat, with black velvet collar, 8 Merino Shawls, 8 dozen German Silver Spoons, large and small, and 4 Accordions, (German manufacture, differing considerably from those usually found in this region.) The owner is prepared to identify any of the above or any other contents of the Trunk.

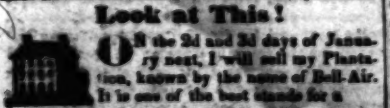
Mr. E. is a stranger to our language and customs, and this circumstance impresses a double obligation on all good citizens to spare no proper means for detecting the Thief.

Sale of Property.

ON the 27th and 28th of November next, will be sold the following property, belonging to the estates of Hugh M'Dowell and Margaret M'Dowell, dec'd., viz:

All the Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools of every description, One Cotton Gin and Screw,

—AND ALSO—



HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS,

and the crop of the present year, viz:

1,000 bushels of CORN, 15 or 20,000 pounds of Seed COTTON, Fodder and Oats, &c.

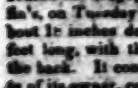
JOHN H. M'DOWELL, *Ex'r.*
ROBT. J. M'DOWELL, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 29, 1838. 422ts

N. B. Those who are indebted to the estate of Margaret M'Dowell, dec'd., will please make payment; and those who have claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead against their recovery.

ROBT. J. M'DOWELL, *Adm'r.*

House and Lot for Sale.



THE subscriber wishing to dispose of his House and Lot in Charlotte, now offers them for sale. The situation is a valuable one especially to a Carriage Maker, their being all kinds of buildings necessary for carrying on this business. On the premises is all the buildings necessary for a family, a good garden and a well of good water. Possession given the 1st of January. Letters directed to me at Wadesborough will be punctually attended to.

NATHAN BROWN.

Nov. 1, 1838. 1424

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the General Assembly of the State of the North Carolina for a repeal of the Act disolving two of the Jury Courts for the County of Mecklenburg.

1838. 1426

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter

Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

all of which are offered to purchasers upon terms the most accommodating. Those who intend to pay *CASH* will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between *CASH* & *CREDIT.*

ALSO FOR SALE

Dr. Phelps' Compound

TOMATO PILLS,

which have been fairly and extensively tested in private practice by the inventor, and also by several eminent Physicians, in all diseases depending upon the impurities of the Blood, morbid secretions of the stomach and liver, and all kinds of obstructions; likewise as a SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL, for a cathartic, in bilious affections. Price **37½** per box.

Accompanying the Pills is directions for taking them, with numerous certificates as to their efficacy, from which we extract the following:

I have lately used Doct. Phelp's Tomato Pills for *acid stomach* and *bilious derangement* of the liver, for which I have formerly and frequently used calomel, and I consider them an excellent substitute, producing all the benefits that I used to derive from calomel, and as speedily, without producing any unpleasant effects.

E. MANN.

Hartford, May 12, 1838.

From Gen. E. Palmer, M. D., of New London County.

STONINGTON, MAY 4, 1838.

G. R. PHELPS, M. D.,

Dear Sir:—Seeing the advertisement of your Pills by your agent in New London, and having a high idea of the Tomato as a remedial agent, I obtained a couple of boxes for two of my patients laboring under diseased liver, accompanied with dyspepsia, and they have taken them with decided advantage and amelioration of very many of the unpleasant symptoms. My experience with them, as yet, is rather limited, but so far as I have prescribed them, I have been decidedly pleased with their operation. In chronic affections of the liver, accompanied with a suppression of "Nature's Cathartic," the bile, a constipated habit and circulation, they have been very serviceable. In dyspeptic cases, characterized by a general derangement of the nervous system, and in hypochondriasis and jaundice, marked as such cases usually are, by depression of the spirits, and general disinclination to application of any kind, *bodily or mental*, they seem to act almost like a charm; producing a healthy action of the bowels, and diffusing a glow of warmth through the system, that is so grateful as it is unusual to such habits. As a *family medicine*, I think it stands *unrivalled*, and in very many cases, I have no doubt it would supersede the necessity of mercurial remedies; *in all cases* it should, I think, supersede the use of the Hygeian and Brandreth's Pills.

Yours, &c., G. E. PALMER.

We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the 1st of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 422tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the plantation on which he resides, joining the lands of the heirs of Hugh M'Dowell, Jane Taylor, David Reid and others, containing **225** acres. On the premises is a good dwelling house and other necessary outhouses, besides a good gin house and cotton screw in good repair. The situation is healthy and has good water and a good meadow. Also, a tract belonging to Alexander Moore, joining the above, containing **160** acres, nearly all woodland and well timbered. Also, the tract on which Jesse Cathey now lives, containing **96** acres, with a comfortable dwelling house and other out buildings with good water. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to the subscriber.

WM. MOORE.

Oct. 26, 1838. 1429

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Margaret Neel, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle; and those having claims to present them, as I wish to settle the estate by the 1st of January next.

WM. H. NEEL, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 26, 1838. 1424

NOTICE.

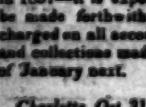
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by *Ezra Alexander*, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell on the 22d of November next, on the premises of said Alexander, the following property, viz:

Three Tracts of Land,

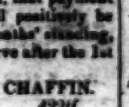
one on which he now resides, containing **172** acres, also one tract adjoining the same, of **99** acres, and one other tract nearly adjoining, containing **328** acres. Also

One Negro Woman and Four Children,

all the stock of



HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP,



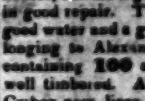
Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given with approved security, by paying interest from the date, on all the above property, except the Negroes, on which $500 in cash will be required.

ZEBULON MORRIS, *Trustee.*

Oct. 24, 1838. 1424

EASY RIDING.



THE subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the right for making **Reedy's SPRING SADDLES,** and that he will be ready in a short time to supply all demands for the same.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY, Agt. for
G. W. HOUSTON.

Sept. 21st, 1838. 416tf

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank **NOTES.**

MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Charlotte Male Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the Exercises of the Institution commenced on Monday, the 22d instant, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas R. Avery. Mr. Avery presented to the Board of Trustees such satisfactory testimonials as a young gentleman of correct principles and high qualifications as an instructor, as to justify the Trustees in engaging him.

Persons and guardians wishing to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity of educating their sons and wards, are respectfully requested to apply to either of the undersigned for information respecting the Course of Studies, rates of Tuition &c.

D. R. DUNLAP,
P. C. CALDWELL,
JOHN IRWIN,
J. D. BOYD,
M. W. ALEXANDER,
LEROY SPRINGS,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Charlotte, Oct. 24, 1838. 421tf

☞Good board may be had in the best families, either in the village or one mile distant, upon reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE returned from New York, and I inform my friends, that I have made arrangements to purchase or ship **COTTON** to any amount. I will do the business distinct from the concern, and will, if persons wish to ship their Cotton, make such advancements as will suit their convenience, until sale is made. Also, I have made arrangements in Charleston so that persons can make choice of the two markets, and I will send to the one chosen. Also, I shall give my personal attention to settling our old business which must be closed. I will take Cotton at market prices in all cases, but if that is not offered the money will positively be required.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

Oct. 12, 1838. 419tf

P. S. In a few days we will have a fine stock of

Cheap and Seasonable

GOODS

that we will sell unusually low for *CASH* or to punctual dealers, bought in New York and Newark.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

CASH STORE.

JOHN F. IRWIN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire

Stock of Goods,

kept by Irwin & Elms, to which will be added, in a few days,

DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Cutlery,* GROCERIES,

Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

all of which he offers low for CASH and CASH ONLY.

Those wishing to purchase Goods with *CASH*, will do well to call at Irwin & Elms' old stand, and examine prices, &c.

Charlotte, N. C., October 1, 1838. 418tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Henry Casper, vs. Rachel Casper. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Rachel Casper, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, for her to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of February next, and show or the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1838.

J. B. KERR, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 1426

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Mary Lentile, vs. Henry Lentile. } Petition for Divorce.

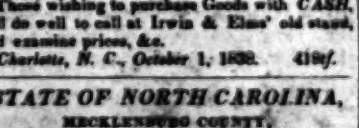
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Henry Lentile, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in February next, and answer the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1838.

J. B. KERR, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 1426

A NEW COACH & GIG



SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

☞REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Mecklenburg

Bar

Joh

IT appears that Henry Mageus, Henry Solomon Cohen, Samuel Magill, John Sulk, Da defendants in this & so ordered for six weeks, defendants to ap to be held for Charlotte, on t and answer, oth confess as to the Witness, David in Equity, at Of A. D. 1838.

D.

Oct. 24, 1838.

Just Receiv

(FOR CAS

William

GOEL

MATCHLES

a Specific of great value minent of Austria, or Aust our globe,—a medicine whose from the vegetable, animal and thus possesses a THREE-FO cine, which, though dodged as consumption naively, is possessed of a cede over many diseases of the hu medicine, which begins to be valued by who are daily witnessing its astonis many whom they had resigned to the Insatiable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one children, a half drop, and for infants, drop; the directions explaining the manner using a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third dollars, (per HALF OUNCE.

Charlotte, Aug. 28, 1838. 13tf

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinions, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Odin Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside those prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive purging and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*; certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

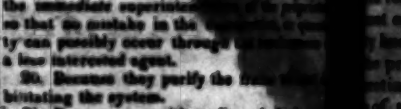
PETERS' PILLS.

THE immense and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines,

New Public House in Charlo



MECKLENBURG HOTEL

Situated about 150 yards North East of Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of forming the citizens of Mecklen and the adjoining counties, and the p generally, that this House, is now ope the reception of

Boarders & Travellers

This house has undergone thorough r expressly for the purpose now occupied, the addition of large Stables, which m it very comfortable. He promises that want of attention shall be withheld fr commodate and please all who may fa him with their custom. His Table sha furnished with the best the country affo his house attended with faithful serva his Stables with plenty, and attended good Ostlers, and he hopes by close a tion to business and good accommodatio merit a liberal share of the public patron

W. F. ALEXANDE

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-ly

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Of